

Phygadeuon mignaulti. Type.—Female, yellow label 661. 2nd Coll. Pub. Mus., Quebec. Lacks right antenna.

Phygadeuon mucronatus. Type.—Female, yellow label 611. 1st Coll. Pub. Mus., Quebec.

Phygadeuon niger. Type.—Not in Pub. Mus., Quebec, unless under *Ichneumon extrematatis* Cress.

Phygadeuon nigriceps. Type.—Female, old rose label 40, yellow label 1179. 2nd Coll. Pub. Mus., Quebec.

Phygadeuon nitidulus. Type.—Male, yellow label 262. 1st Coll. Pub. Mus., Quebec.

Phygadeuon occidentalis. Type.—Female, yellow label 263. 1st Coll. Pub. Mus., Quebec.

Phygadeuon orbitalis. Type.—Male, yellow label 513. 2nd Coll. Pub. Mus., Quebec.

(To be continued)

SOME SOUTH AMERICAN BEES.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL, BOULDER, COLORADO.

Colletes chubutensis, sp. n.

♂.—Length about 10 mm., anterior wing 7.5 mm.; head, thorax and legs black, abdomen obscure steel-blue; head, seen from in front, forming roughly an equilateral triangle, the vertex being very broad; malar space extremely long, fully twice width of mandibles at base; mandibles red at apex; labrum rather weakly plicate basally; clypeus shining, very sparsely punctured, with a broad, band-like median depression; antennæ black, long, reaching metathorax; third joint 320 microns long, fourth 480, fifth 450; mesothorax and scutellum dullish, not polished; area of metathorax smooth and shining, with a sub-basal, transverse ridge, above which, in the middle, is a small pit; hair of head and thorax very long and abundant, white on face, cheeks and under side of thorax; sides of face with black hairs; hair of upper part of head and thorax with blackish intermixed, the whole appearing grey; tegulæ piceous; wings hyaline, faintly dusky, nervures and stigma dark fuscous; second s.m. extremely broad, receiving first r.n. in middle; legs with white hair, extremely long on anterior femora posteriorly; abdomen shining, hardly punctured; hind margins of segments narrowly brownish, without hair-bands; dorsal surface

of abdomen with very long, erect hair, white basally, but mainly black on apical half.

Chubut, Patagonia (from W. F. H. Rosenberg), U. S. Nat. Museum. In Friese's table of Chilean and Argentine *Colletes* this falls nearest to *C. biciliatus* Friese (*ciliatus* Friese, preocc.), from Chile, but it appears to be certainly distinct. Unfortunately Friese gives no detailed account of the male of *biciliatus*. In the North American fauna it falls nearest to *C. productus*, except for the colour of the abdomen.

***Colletes rufosignatus*, sp. n.**

♂.—Length about 8 mm., anterior wing 5.5 mm.; black, the hind margins of abdominal segments obscurely brown, and apical tarsal joints dull ferruginous; malar space long, but less than twice as long as wide; mandibles red at apex; labrum smooth and shining, without distinct plicæ or pits; clypeus shining, sparsely punctured; antennæ black, only moderately long, but middle joints longer than broad; third joint 270 microns long, fourth 320, fifth 305; hair of head and thorax long, mainly dull white with a faint creamy tint, but some long, black hairs at sides of face, and more or less fuscous on vertex, while the hair on the scutellum is light orange-ferruginous; mesothorax shining, finely but not densely punctured; area of metathorax at base with plicæ bounding a series of pits, below this rugose, but with the lower end of the triangle smooth, the smooth area bounded above by a tuft of erect hair; tegulæ black; wings hyaline; nervures and stigma piceous; legs with white hair; on middle and hind tarsi the tufts of hair at ends of joints are reddish; abdomen shining, with minute, weak punctures, and long, thin, erect hair, white basally, largely black apically, but no hair-bands.

Chubut, Patagonia (from W. F. H. Rosenberg), U. S. National Museum. Allied to *C. patagonicus* Schrottky and *C. rhodaspis* Ckll., but apparently not the male of either. The colour of the scutellar hair suggests *patagonicus*, but that insect, at least in the female, has the other hair much darker.

***Coelioxys bruneri*, sp. n.**

♂.—Length 8.2 mm.; black, with the first abdominal tergite entirely, the middle third of second and a smaller area on third, bright ferruginous; legs red, black basally (including part of

femora), the hind tibiae also dark on basal half externally, and the hind tarsi black; mandibles red subapically; antennae black; tegulae clear ferruginous; wings rather strongly infuscated, especially apically; hair of eyes rather short (80 microns long); face densely covered with white hair; posterior orbits, especially below, with a fringe of short, white hair; mesothorax and scutellum densely, rugosely punctured, but the posterior disc of mesothorax and a small area in middle of scutellum, smooth and shining; mesothorax very thinly hairy, but anteriorly with two oval, oblique, bright, fulvous hair-patches; scutellum with a small median tubercle, directed upward; axillar spines slender, curved inward; mesopleura thinly hairy; stigma ferruginous; nervures fuscous; anterior coxae spined; spurs ferruginous; abdomen dorsally shining, with large, scattered punctures; hind margins of segments fringed with white hair, weak on first, and interrupted on second; venter with broad, apical margin of first segment and base of second red; no ventral keel; fourth ventral segment produced and truncate in middle of margin; fifth with an apical pit; apical teeth of abdomen six, not counting very small ones or penultimate segment; lateral teeth long and slender; lower apical longer than upper; no median denticle.

Carcarana, Argentina (*Bruner*, 65), U. S. National Museum. Very near to *C. jujuyensis* Holmbg. (♀), but apparently not its male, on account of the rugose scutellum. Also close to *C. cordillerana* Holmbg., but that has the male abdomen 7-dentate. Also allied to *C. bruchi* Schrott., but quite distinct. The apical segment of abdomen is much less produced than in *C. rufibasis* Ckll., which closely resembles it in superficial appearance, though not in structure.

Pseudagapostemon pampeanus (Holmberg).

A male and female from Carcarana (*Bruner*, 77, 19) are provisionally referred here, but may represent a distinct species, and it is not certain that the sexes are correctly associated. The female is very close to *P. joergenseni* (Friese), but much broader. The genus contains a number of closely related forms, the relationships of which are not clearly understood.

Halictus (Chloralictus) bruneriellus, sp. n.

♀.—Length about 6.5 mm., anterior wing 5 mm.; head and

thorax bluish green, legs piceous, abdomen black, the hind margins of the segments faintly reddish; hair of head and thorax scanty, white; labrum with yellowish hair; mandibles obscurely reddish in middle; apical half of flagellum ferruginous beneath; clypeus short, black, with sparse coarse punctures; supraclypeal area shining green, with a few punctures; front densely punctured; mesothorax shining, the disc with sparse, large punctures; scutellum shining; area of metathorax rugose; posterior truncation distinct; tegulae dark reddish brown; wings hyaline, very faintly dusky, stigma and nervures reddish brown; hind spur with three teeth; abdomen shining, with only minute, indistinct punctures; no hair-bands, but the usual thin, pale hair.

Carcarana, Argentina (*Bruner* 39), U. S. National Museum. Related to *H. spinolæ* Reed (*paramario* Friese) and *H. danicorum* Ckll., but considerably larger. In the North American fauna it resembles *H. subconnexus* Ellis, but differs by the narrower face, more copiously punctured mesothorax, more dusky stigma, and rugose base of metathorax.

Augochlora argentina Friese.

Carcarana (*Bruner* 80). Agrees with a specimen received from Friese.

Augochlora (Odontochlora) phoenomöë (Schrottky).

Carcarana (*Bruner* 86).

Augochlora (Pseudaugochloropsis) callisto Smith.

Carcarana and Bahia Blanca (*Bruner* 8, 75).

A NEW HOPLIA FROM FLORIDA.*

BY W. S. FISHER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Among a collection of Coleoptera submitted by Mr. H. L. Dozier for determination, the following interesting new species of *Hoplia* was found.

Hoplia floridana, n. sp.

Male.—Elongate, black, shining. Upper surface sparsely clothed with short, semi-erect lanceolate, hair-like cinereous scales. Head strongly rugose, sparsely clothed with short, erect hairs. Clypeus one-half wider than long, feebly reflexed in front, when viewed laterally, not in the same plane as rest of head, but

*Contribution from the Branch of Forest Insects, Bureau of Entomology.